FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL VIOLA DISCUSSES POLITICAL PROCESS

FY271836Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2226 GMT 26 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 26 May--Maj Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, army chief of staff, said that "a civilian-military agreement is the basis of national unity" and that "men and institutions and political parties will participate in it after they are allowed to do so once again." These remarks were made in response to questions after a speech delivered at the Rotary Club luncheon in Palermo, where he was the guest of honor.

Asked who would be excluded from the process, he recalled the president's remarks that "all citizens can take part in this process, except subversives and the corrupt."

He also said that "this is a process of overall renewal to get the best and most representative individuals into leadership." He added that "the idea is to create a movement of national unity, forgetting the contradictions which have separated us since the dawn of the nation."

Asked who would participate in the dialog for a civilian-military agreement, he said that "men and institutions and political parties will participate after they are allowed to do so." He said that "no discussion was held on the possibility of forming an advisory council within the government."

AGOSTI ACCUSES WEST OF ABANDONING ARGENTINA

FY271726Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 27 May 78 p 1 PY

[Text] "Those we considered our natural allies are abandoning us, and this part of the world seems to be a negotiable commodity," Air Froce C-in-C Brigadier [General] Orlando Ramon Agosti said yesterday in a hard-hitting speech during which he called on Argentina to "create its own system."

Agosti, speaking at the municipal airport during a tribute to Argentine aviation pioneer Jorge Newbery, said that Argentina rejected "Marxism; populism, as insinuated in some Western countries; and the ideological weakness of terrorism, which seeks to use fear to subdue the West."

He said that Marxism "used mercenaries to attack other continents" and that the "southern cone" of South America was "in an exceptional geopolitical situation after the armed forces wiped out a Marxist bridgehead without anybody's help or advice."

Agosti went on: "We believe in our nationality and we will not allow it to be surrendered to any international dictatorship...We are willing to pay the price for the defence of those ideals, even in utter loneliness if necessary."

He added that it was necessary to conform to the times we live in "in which ideological aggression, using the formidable power of major communications media, continues implacably on its road to world domination."

Brigadier Agosti referred to the internal situation by saying that "peoples without memories are condemned to constantly repeat the same mistakes," and urged his listeners to remember things as they were on March 24, 1976, "when the armed forces were obliged to say 'enough!'"

"Only fools," he said, "forget where the stone was that they tripped up against, and trip up again...and again..."

He went on: "But this time nobody, nothing will convince the armed forces that their mandate is illegitimate, nor will anything impell them to turn over power in one sole gesture."

This, he said, would be "a leap into the void, and we've had enough of leaps into the void."

He also castigated "ill-conceived nationalism which blamed all our ills on foreign confabulations."

He said the armed forces were preparing a political plan, but warned that "it will not be the end of this process but its rational continuity."

Agosti said they "exalted freedom of will, freedom of initiative to play each one's part in society, freedom of business as the most important form of economic organization..."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BEAGLE COMMISSION TALKS

PY2/1347Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2154 GMT 26 May 78 PY

[Text of undated joint communique released by Argentine and Chilean foreign ministries on talks held by mixed commission No 2]

[Text] The first round of sessions of the second Argentine-Chilean mixed commission established by the Act of Puerto Montt was held in Buenos Aires between 22 and 26 May 1978.

On this occasion the commission's efforts were dedicated principally to establishing the work arrangements which will permit it to carry out its important mission in an adequate and productive manner during the long period of work ahead.

Once more it has been proved that the two countries, within a frank and open dialog, are able to achieve the solutions which their respective presidents sought when they signed the Act of Puerto Montt.

The next round of sessions will take place in Santiago, Chile, beginning 12 June 1978.

URUGUAYAN ARMY COMMANDER ALVAREZ COMMENTS ON VISIT

PY262221Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 May 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 May--Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez, commander in chief of the Uruguayan Army, asserted that "at the present time Argentina is a guarantee for the Free World in the economic, political and social spheres." Alvarez made this remark just before leaving for his country from Jorge Newbery metropolitan airport, after a brief official visit to our country which included meetings with the three commanders in chief. He said: "I believe that my visit to Argentina has been highly positive regarding the information and ideas which I am taking with me after meetings with the highest-ranking civilian and military authorities.

"The carrying out of the world soccer championship is in itself a great triumph and I hope that the sports results benefit the River Plate [area], but what is fundamental is the fact that Argentina has been able to overcome very nasty and difficult times and that at the present time it is an example for the world.

"Argentina and Uruguay are implementing the most necessary basic element for the free world: security and social peace.

"One of the agreements which we concluded during my visit will lead to an increase in technological and professional exchange between the armies of the two countries. Although the exchange of information is very fluid, I believe we are going to go a step further in order to concretely and effectively achieve what we have discussed on this occasion," he said in conclusion.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ SIGNS ECONOMIC, TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH PRC

PY301842Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1825 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May--A series of agreements which include the sale of agricultural products, the establishment of tax advantages to expand maritime transportation and the basis for opening reciprocal accounts in the official banks of both countries were signed today by Argentina and the PRC. These agreements were the conclusion of contacts made by Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz in Peking with high-ranking authorities. It was officially announced that the documents were signed during a long meeting between the economy minister and the first vice premier of the PRC, Teng Hsiao-ping.

ADMIRAL REBUTS UK PROTEST OVER THULE BASE

PY310010Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0516 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 May--Rear Adm Laurio Destefani, head of the Argentine Department of Naval Studies, tonight termed as groundless the British protest over the installation of an Argentine scientific base on Thule Island.

During a TV interview, the official told the journalist that the base which the Argentine Navy has installed on Thule Island, one of the Southern Sandwich Islands, is purely scientific and as such it can be installed in the region without giving rise to a conflict.

The British Government recently protested alleged usurpation of its sovereignty over Thule Island by the installation of the base mentioned above.

Admiral Destefani indicated that Argentina is seeking to increase its scientific knowledge of the area and to make this knowledge available to the rest of the world.

He concluded by saying that the base is used to carry out research in the field of meteorology, seismography, marine biology, glaciology, and everything related to the behavior of water, snow and volcanic soil.

The base was installed in 1976 and used throughout the summer of 1977. It will be used all this year as well.

BANZER DENIES U.S. PRESSURE LED TO ELECTIONS

FY310215Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 78 FY

[Text] President Hugo Banzer, who is now in Santa Cruz, angrily rejected reports that he had been pressured by the U.S. Government to hold general elections. On being decorated by Santa Cruz factory workers, President Banzer gave a speech categorically denying that his government has acted under pressure. He said that Bolivia will never allow the return to anarchy or disorder.

Our correspondent in Santa Cruz reports on President Banzer's speech: [begin recording] Referring to his government's activity during the past 7 years, Banzer praised the Bolivian people's behavior throughout his administration, giving him their support in various circumstances. Regarding some reports that elections in Bolivia had been called under pressure from the Carter administration, Banzer rejected such extremist reports, pointing out that if such pressures had existed his government would have never called for elections. Such reports upset me, he said on rejecting alleged pressures against his government to call for elections. [end recording]

On the same occasion, the chief of state noted that the possibility of holding talks with opposition leaders has not been discarded, stating that Bolivian well-being and continuous development and tranquillity involves seeking a situation which may safeguard national interests.

Regarding the possibility of dialog with opposition leaders regarding the current electoral process, Banzer did not discard this possibility in honor of national unity. On the contrary, he said that he would accept the candidacy of any political leader, because what is important is the safeguarding of national interests.

Besides his talks with the press, General Banzer had lunch with personal friends, during which he urged them to fulfill their political responsibilities if they wanted to continue living in the same climate of peace and work which had characterized his government administration. On this occasion, Banzer also referred to his own future after leaving the presidency. He said that he will firmly continue with the same nationalistic line, with the same slogan expressed by those leaders who emerged from the Chaco War: "When one is committed to his people he no longer has the right to relax," Banzer said.

ADRIAZOLA PRAISES TLALTELOLCO TREATY IN UN SPEECH

FY261833Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1718 GMT 26 May 78 FY

[Text] United Nations, 26 May--Bolivian Foreign Minister Oscar Adriazola Valda said at the UN General Assembly today that Latin America has shown its political maturity through the Tlaltelolco treaty, by providing an important contribution to peace.

He added: "We are hopeful that this maturity, which honors and exalts us, will be the basis of new regional contributions to problems affecting the world."

As other speakers who have already addressed the UN disarmament conference, General Adriazola also expressed his satisfaction with the support given by the United States and the USSR to the Tlaltelolco treaty.

The Bolivian minister reaffirmed what others have said in their speeches, that the great powers have the means necessary effectively to influence decisions which guide the progress of humanity. He added: "Therefore, these powers have greater responsibility for maintaining peace and security."

In conclusion, he said that while the rampant arms race is costing $408 billion per year the largest part of humanity is struggling in the midst of misery, hunger, illness and illiteracy.

Further Details of Speech

PY270329Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 78 PY

[Excerpts] During his speech to the UN Security Council, Foreign Minister Gen Oscar Adriazola Valda emphasized that Bolivia will renew its dialog with Chile when new and more favorable circumstances exist.

Adriazola said that Bolivia, with its indeniable desire for peace, has always rejected the arms race despite the undignified (?situation) imposed upon it 100 years ago by an unjust war which deprived it of a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

He added later that Bolivia's landlocked situation is the cause for our very poor economic and social development.

Even in view of adverse factors we will not lose our faith in the possibilities for dialog when it is inspired by new and more favorable circumstances, emphasized the Bolivian foreign minister today at the United Nations in New York.

Regarding the arms race, Adriazola said that Bolivia believes it to be a deformation of man's creative powers because any human effort, based on higher values, must respond to an ethical end. Consequently, it is not admissable for the vast potential of human intelligence to be placed at the service of irrational destruction, he added.

The Bolivian foreign minister said that it would be truly significant, for example, if those countries with very high budgets for purchasing arms could set aside a percentage of these resources to contribute toward a fund administered by the United Nations which would be used exclusively to support the efforts of developing countries. The generosity of this gesture would mark the beginning of a new era of fraternal collaboration between rich and poor nations.

He said that Bolivia, a fatherland which encourages the hope that men and nations can progress toward their destinies in an atmosphere of stable peace strengthened by understanding and justice, awaits the evolution and constant perfecting of all nations.

We have stood by and seen how a large part of scientific and technological progress is dedicated to the creation and manufacture of weapons of war which have an uncalculated capacity for destruction, he added.

Continuing, he said that our country could bring no other message to the United Nations except its faith that reason will prevail over fear and that peace will be imposed based on understanding and justice.

PEREDA ASBUN SELECTS VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY3015002Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] Ruben Julio Castro's sector of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] has reported to its members in Santa Cruz that Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, presidential candidate of the People's Nationalist Union,has invited lawyer Alfredo Franco Guachalla to fill the vice presidency. This news became known a few hours ago in Santa Cruz city, when (Pedro Rivera), an MNR leader in that city, broke it to newsmen and correspondents there.

FAST ENDS AS YPFB AGREES TO REHIRE WORKERS

PY2613512Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 May 78 PY

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the hunger strike, maintained for the past 8 days by 17 petroleum workers seeking their rehiring by Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], came to an end. The hunger strike was held on behalf of 37 workers who had been dismissed for political and labor union reasons in the last few years.

The conflict, which was centered at the headquarters of the Mineworkers Federation, was solved when the YPFB management finally issued the memorandums by which the fasters were rehired. The memorandums were handed to the workers about 1700 yesterday, in a moving ceremony attended by a commission from the national mineworkers congress, which acted as mediator in the conflict, as well as representatives for the political and labor groups which sided with the strikers, and some officials.

The mineworkers leader, (Cirilo Jimenez), spoke at the ceremony on behalf of the mediation commission from the mineworkers congress. (Jimenez) stressed that the happy outcome of the conflict signifies a new victory for the organized labor movement. He underscored the feeling of active unity among workers and the support received from various labor unions.

The hunger strikers, despite their weakness after 8 days of fasting, made enthusiastic expressions of gratitude to the Bolivian Labor Central and the Mineworkers Federation for their effective contribution to the solution of the problem.

It was learned that the fasters were transferred to a La Paz hospital after the hunger strike was lifted to receive medical treatment.

The agreement which put an end to the conflict stipulates the immediate rehiring [words indistinct] and the progressive rehiring of the rest of the dismissed workers.

BRIEFS

GOLD-SILVER PROCESSING PROJECT--Col Enrique Vargas, manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL], has reported that COMIBOL has submitted for consideration of the Cartagena accord board a project for the processing of precious metals, such as gold and silver. Colonel Vargas had traveled to Lima where he had reported to the Cartagena accord board on the country's mining situation. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 May 78 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES CANCELLATION OF PARANA TALKS

PY310242Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0202 GMT 31 May 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 30 May--It was reported in Brasilia tonight that an Argentine proposal containing a thesis which was never accepted by the Brazilian Government was the reason for the suspension of the foreign ministers meeting which these two countries and Paraguay were to hold here on 8 and 9 June.

The information was released through an official communique of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry announcing the suspension of this trilateral meeting called by Brazil to discuss the hydroelectric exploitation of the Parana River.

Luis Felipe Lampreia, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman, said to reporters tonight that Brazil will no longer take the initiative to call another meeting or to restart the negotiations.

The official communique states that the Brazilian Government had proposed the foreign ministers meeting of the three countries, keeping in mind that the technical and diplomatic meetings held in Asuncion to study the hydroelectric exploitation of Itaipu and Corpus on the Parana River had run out of subjects for discussion.

The communique states that the Brazilian Foreign Ministry called for the meeting of foreign ministers of the three countries for 8 and 9 June after the governments of Argentina and Paraguay accepted the proposal to hold meetings. The communique also points out that the Argentine Government placed at the consideration of the Brazilian Government a memorandum on a tripartite draft agreement.

The communique also states that the first document outlines the points which, according to the Argentine Government, should be included in the agreement to be reached by the three foreign ministers; that the second document, which contains a number of articles modifying these points, is a device which states a thesis that was never accepted by the Brazilian Government; and that the two documents profess that the meeting would solve all the problems linked with the interests of the three countries on the Parana River.

The communique emphasizes that the Brazilian Government, after studying the Argentine documents, believes that these documents do not agree with the perfectly defined idea which the three governments had set as an objective of the negotiations, which began at the request of Argentina: to hold a meeting over the exploitation of Itaipu and Corpus.

The communique indicates that the press communique released by the Argentine Foreign Ministry on 26 May 1978 reflected this change of attitude when it pointed out that the objective of the foreign ministers meeting is to formalize an agreement establishing cooperation between the three countries regarding the exploitation of the Parana River.

The communique states, in conclusion, that in view of this unilateral modification of the purpose of the negotiations, the Brazilian Government notified the foreign ministries of Asuncion and Buenos Aires that Brazil has decided to suspend the tripartite meeting of foreign ministers.

The holding of this meeting, which was announced by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry on 25 May 1978, was for the purpose of making as thorough a study as possible to harmonize the problems of the Corpus and Itaipu dam projects on the Parana River.

The Corpus dam will be built by Argentina and Paraguay and the Itaipu dam, upriver, is being built by Brazil and Paraguay.

GEISEL PRAISES BRAZILIAN SOLIDARITY IN RECIFE SPEECH

FY300319Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 May 78 FY

[Presumed text of speech by President Ernesto Geisel at Republica Plaza in Recife on 29 May--recorded]

[Text] In 1975 Recife had to endure another tragedy. There was a flood which was much worse than the previous one. I was able to experience this tragedy, and I know what it means to have a flood of this nature. During the administration of President Castelo Branco, from 1966 to 1967, I was here and I learned what floods meant.

The federal government immediately tried to reduce the flood's impact on the people, trying to help them and compensate as much as possible for the damage they suffered and, above all, to provide them with the means to resume a life which would be as normal as possible.

Yet, this immediate federal action alone was not sufficient: It was necessary to face the problem in such a manner so as to avoid the occurrence of similar disasters in the future.

The appropriate planning was immediately carried out and soon after that I came to Recife and through a free debate at the Superintendency for the Development of the Northeast, with experts, politicians and businessmen, I set up a program of activities, the objectives of which were to prevent Recife from suffering another flood.

Some time later, I came to visit the projects which were being carried out and, here at this plaza, I stated my commitment to the people that there will be no more floods in Recife after 1978. I assumed a commitment before the people and today I am here to comply with that commitment.

This morning I had the opportunity of dedicating the Carpina dam and I overflew the Goita protective system. I was also able to see the projects concluded on the Capibaribe River inside the city of Recife. And I came to the conclusion that we have achieved what we had planned, and that from now on, no matter what kind of flood may occur, Recife is equipped with adequate defense facilities which will prevent it from suffering a new cataclysm.

Furthermore, we are certain that each citizen of this city will now be free from the ghastly thought of a gloomy future, which persisted in his mind before the completion of this project.

Thus I have kept my promise with the people of Recife. I no longer owe them anything because I have completed the project I promised them. Yet, the people do not owe me anything either. I believe that what I have done, what my government has achieved, was done pursuant to a mandatory duty of human solidarity. [applause]

Furthermore, this was an obligation of the Brazilian nation to the suffering people who live here. I also want to emphasize that this project was completed only because we were all united: on the one hand, the federal government; and on the other, the people of Recife. The state government, the municipality and various entities joined their efforts to build a better future, a more tranquil future, a more promising future for these people, who are true representatives of the Brazilian people. [applause]

(?We are thus refuting) those who claim that the government is separated from the people. To the contrary, today's event [words indistinct] and the presence of those who are here, are evidence that we are together, that we share the same ideals [applause] that we are all committed to the same struggle of building a better Brazil, a Brazil in which one can live in peace, in which we can better distribute the benefits obtained through technology and natural resources, a Brazil in which our children can have a better life than we had. Today we are united and are lifting our faces, we are looking toward the future with redoubled hopes that the future will undoubtedly be filled with achievements for all Brazilians.

BRANDAO APPOINTED NEW EDUCATION MINISTER

PY262248Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 May 78 PY

[Text] President Geisel returned to Brasilia today at 1100 after his visit to Porto Alegre. From the airport, he went to Planalto Palace where he held the regular meeting with the chiefs of the civilian and military household.

Later, he met Euro Brandao, secretary general of the Education Ministry, to whom he offered the post of education minister, replacing Minister Ney Braga, who was appointed candidate for governor of Parana State. The new education minister will be sworn in on Tuesday.

BONIFACIO ACCUSES PRESS OF ANTI-ARENA BIAS

PY261506Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 May 78 PY

[Text] Ninety-five percent of the country's press is against the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] and the government. This statement was made by Jose Bonifacio, government leader in the Chamber of Deputies, on his arrival in Belo Horizonte.

The government leader added that that is the reason why he doubts press reports. He cited the example of the accusations made against General Joao Baptista de Figueiredo by Deputy Airton Soares, Brazilian Democratic Movement--Sao Paulo State, and added that he finds it impossible to believe in a press which is admittedly antigovernment.

BENTES MONTEIRO, MAGALHAES PINTO MEET TO RECONCILE VIEWS

PY300047Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 29 May 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Senator Magalhaes Pinto and Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro released an official note this afternoon in which they state that they met to discuss and reconcile their viewpoints on the National Dedemocratization Front, an instrument designed to unite all Brazilian sectors engaged in the struggle against arbitrariness.

Considering the national political situation, Magalhaes Pinto and Bentes Monteiro agreed to state that the front will have to represent the union of all sectors engaged in achieving the country's redemocratization and will have to reconcile the basic aspirations of every democracy, by determining common political objectives.

Finally, they agreed to reaffirm the democratic ideals of the March 1964 revolution, to proclaim their support for the immediate return to the state of law and for the Brazilian people's right to free elections, and to appeal to the Brazilian Democratic Movement to give its essential support to the formation of the front.

MDB RALLY PROMOTES GUIMARAES FOR PRESIDENT

PY 300327Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 May 78 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--A Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] rally held in Sao Jose do Rio Preto, Sao Paulo State--attended by Senators Franco Montoro and Orestes Quercia, by federal and state deputies, councilmen and party leaders, and approximately 300 other persons--yesterday rejected Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro and Senator Magalhaes Pinto as possible presidential candidates of the National Redemocratization Front.

To represent the front, the candidacy of MDB national President Ulysses Guimaraes for succeeding President Geisel was also launched at this rally. Seantor Quercia termed General Bentes Monteiro and Senator Magalhaes Pinto "new Christians," noting that if they were nominated, they would be candidates for the presidency on behalf of the establishment, representing the National Renewal Alliance.

NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT ON REPROCESSING, FUTURE POLICY

PY240120Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 May 78 p 33 PY

[Undated JORNAL DO BRASIL interview with NUCLEBRAS President Paulo Nogueira Batista; place not given]

[Excerpts] Since the reprocessing plant to obtain plutonium from the fuel spent in nuclear reactors has a very high price, it is unlikely that plutonium will be the fuel of choice before uranium becomes scarce. Brazil has enough uranium. Why does it need a reprocessing plant?

Paulo Nogueira Batista: By an overwhelming majority of 224 to 80, the British Parliament has just approved construction of a 1,200 ton per year reprocessing plant at a cost of $1.1 billion. This British plant will have the capacity to reprocess material coming from 34 plants generating 1,200 mw of electricity by nuclear means, each costing $1.5 billion including interest. A comparison of cost figures for nuclear plants and reprocessing plants clearly shows that the investment required for reprocessing will not be the determining factor in a decision of this kind.

The importance of reprocessing must be evaluated in a broader context, particularly considering its extremely positive contribution in the field of energy resources. Reprocessing permits the recovery of uranium 235 and plutonium, which can then be recycled in present light-water and future breeder reactors. In light-water reactors, recycling will cut uranium consumption by one-third. This represents, in terms of current world uranium reserves, a saving of about 1.5 billion tons, worth $150 billion; and in terms of Brazilian reserves as of 31 December 1977, a saving of 30,000 tons worth $3 billion. [as published]

The real significance of uranium reprocessing, which leads to the recovery of plutonium, lies in the fact that plutonium can be used as a fuel in the future generation of reactors--breeders--which produce more plutonium than they consume.

This "breeding" characteristic of rapid reactors turns nuclear energy into the great choice for the generation of electricity, giving us a permanently renewable source of energy.

Without reprocessing, nuclear energy produced through atomic fission cannot be used on a large scale because the world's uranium supply--geographically distributed more unevenly than oil--will not be enough to sustain for the lifetime of the nuclear plants the capacity of nuclear-electric generation the world will need beginning in the year 2000, just 2 decades away.

Refusing to use plutonium for peaceful purposes is equivalent to giving up nuclear energy entirely. In other words, in the context of the energy crisis resulting from the gradual exhaustion of both oil and economically exploitable hydroelectric resources, it would mean turning one's back on progress itself.

In sum: Brazil does have uranium, but this does not mean that we can throw away the plutonium resulting from burning uranium. The rational use of our uranium resources implies reprocessing for the purpose of recycling plutonium, whether in light-water reactors in the short term or in rapid reactors in the longer term. After all, the plutonium is also ours.

JB: What percentage of electricity will be produced by nuclear energy in Brazil by the year 2000? How much saving will plutonium obtained from reprocessing represent by the year 2000?

Paulo Nogueira Batista: In 1990, 18 percent of the electricity will be generated through nuclear energy; and by the year 2000, 50 percent.

The strategy for utilization of recovered uranium and plutonium obviously is not entirely defined yet. Should we recycle through light-water reactors all the material recovered through reprocessing, something on the order of 25,000 tons of concentrated uranium will have been saved by the end of this century. That is to say, in the next 2 decades we would use only 45,000 tons of uranium instead of 70,000 tons, and that the accumulated uranium consumption through the year 2000--when we will be generating 75,000 mw in nuclear plants--would be less than the net uranium reserves known today, and by net we mean the amount left after losses in the manipulations of mining and processing.

Should we use the plutonium in the breeder or fast reactors which should come into operation by the mid-1990's, the saving of enriched or concentrated uranium could be even greater. The amount of uranium to be saved depends both on the timetable in which breeder reactors become operational and on the parallel recycling into light-water reactors of plutonium derived from uranium.

JB: The nuclear agreement with the FRG does not have the industrial scale to justify reprocessing, and Brazil does not have resources to pay for a reprocessing plant on that scale. How much will the reprocessing plant cost us?

Paulo Nogueira Batista: The problem regarding the size of the reprocessing plant is not considered in the agreement, which will be effective in principle until 1990. But it is in the Brazilian nuclear program. By the year 2000 Brazil should have installed nuclear plants generating 75,000 mw with enough discharge of spent fuel to justify a reprocessing plant to handle more than 1,500 tons per year--just the size which is considered ideal today.

However, the need to guarantee fuel supply, to save foreign exchange and to save uranium, fully justifies having a smaller reprocessing capacity.

We must bear in mind that the cost of reprocessing, even on a small scale, is not even as much as 10 percent of the total cost of nuclear fuel production, and it is more than compensated for by elimination of the need to store irradiated fuel. A 1,500 ton per year reprocessing plant represents an investment 30 percent smaller than that required for a nuclear-electric plant of the Angra II type, and it can handle the discharge from 40 nuclear-electric plants of the same size. Therefore, we are not even considering that Brazil will not be able to make the necessary investment in a reprocessing plant. Anyway, we will begin building a small reprocessing plant suitable to the initial scope of the nuclear plants program and designed to enable us to master the technology. That initial reprocessing plant will cost us something like $120 million, and the commercial scale plant should be built in the 1990's.

JB: And how much will the entire nuclear program cost?

Paulo Nogueira Batista: Close to $13 billion: 8 plants at $1.6 billion each.

JB: Is thorium an effective substitute for uranium, with the added advantage that it cannot be used to build nuclear weapons?

Paulo Nogueira Batista: Uranium 235 is the only natural element which can be fissioned to liberate nuclear energy. Thorium 232 is not a fissile but a fertile material, just like uranium 238. As a fertile material, only associated with uranium 235 and irradiated in a reactor can thorium be converted into uranium 233, which is a fissile material like uranium 235 or plutonium 239--which results from the transformation of uranium 238.

The utilization of thorium as a nuclear fuel requires the presence of highly enriched uranium in an initial phase and it makes sense economically and technically with the recovery, through reprocessing, of uranium 233 and its subsequent recycling.

Study of the possibility of using thorium is justified only as a way to enlarge the reserves of fissile and fertile minerals for our nuclear program, not because of any special significance for nonproliferation. Thorium cannot be used as nuclear fuel without the addition of a fissile material such as uranium 235 or plutonium 239.

JB: Why does the United States put more pressure on reprocessing if enrichment can also lend itself to the manufacture of an atomic bomb?

Paulo Nogueira Batista: Neither reprocessing nor enrichment alone are necessarily ways to manufacture the bomb. There are countries which possess both technologies exclusively for peaceful purposes, to have fuel for electricity production. Enrichment to obtain the isotope concentration required for manufacture of nuclear weapons is in principle a technically more complex process than reprocessing and is also more easily subjected to control by safeguards. However, reprocessing is much more vital for the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy and, in addition, it constitutes a necessary stage no matter what the reactor technology. The monopoly of reprocessing has broader implications in terms of its significance for the future of nuclear energy and, therefore, for the future of the world's energy supply.

REPORTS ON PURCHASE OF NUCLEAR PLANTS DENIED

PY301739Y Florianopolis Radio Diario da Manha in Portuguese 1515 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] NUCLEBRAS has denied a Sao Paulo newspaper's report that it is buying new nuclear plants from the German company KWU [Kraftwerk Union]. The NUCLEBRAS press office denied that negotiations for the purchase of the new nuclear plants were being carried out and asserted that Brazil will implement its nuclear program in accordance with the nuclear agreement.

FRG EXECUTIVE FORESEES END TO NUCLEAR DELAYS

PY261616Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 May 78 p 20 PY

[Excerpt] German executive Hans Schlange Schoeningen, member of the FRG industries federation and recently appointed to the administrative council of the International Insurance Company, yesterday stated that the fulfillment of the nuclear agreement between Brazil and the FRG "is vital to the European economy because of the volume of purchases it represents."

Hans Schoeningen, who is also member of the advisory council of the Netherlands firm Akzo, stated that he is fully convinced that the difficulties which have arisen with regard to the agreement, especially concerning the supply of uranium by URENCO [FRG-UK-Netherlands nuclear consortium], will be solved "within a reasonable amount of time" because of the importance attributed by Europeans to Brazilian orders related to the nuclear program.

DOPS REPORTS ARREST OF NAZI WAR CRIMINAL GUSTAV WAGNER

PY302234Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2040 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 30 May--The Department of Political and Social Order [DOPS] has officially reported here that Nazi war criminal Gustav Franz Wagner was arrested today by the Brazilian police in Atibaia, a town near this city.

The aging Treblinka and Sobidor executioner has been living in Sao Paulo for a long time.

BRIEFS

AMAZON PACT--The Congress plenum approved the cooperation agreement Brazil signed with Venezuela in October 1977. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 May 78 PY]

OIL CONSUMPTION INCREASES--PETROBRAS has reported that oil byproducts consumption increased 6 percent during the first 4 months of 1978 compared to the same period in 1977. Some 18,797,900 cubic meters of byproducts were consumed. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 18 May 78 PY]

OIL-PIPE CONSTRUCTION ANNOUNCED--Yesterday PETROBRAS announced that it will build a 240-km oil pipeline to carry oil from Campos Basin to the Duque de Caxias refinery. This pipeline is part of the Campos Basin system which will go into operation in 1981. The pipeline will also be connected with the Belo Horizointe-Rio oilpipe to carry oil to the Gabriel Passos refinery in Betim, Minas Gerais. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 May 78 p 26 PY]

PINOCHET DOWNPLAYS ARGENTINE STATEMENTS ON ISLANDS

PY301353Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--President Augusto Pinochet has said that problems which have arisen with neighboring countries can be overcome, as long as there is good will on both sides. At the same time, he downplayed the importance of statements made in Argentina by persons who are not linked to the government, and who try to make enemies of the two countries with regard to border issues.

President Pinochet was told of news reports that former Argentine Vice President Isaac Rojas has repeatedly advocated the seizure of Picton, Nueva and Lennox islands. With respect to this, the president said that many times it is the journalists themselves who give added emphasis to certain words or phrases and distort their general meaning.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN HUNGER STRIKE REPORTED

Church Group Protests Strike

PY262113Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 May 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--A group of Catholics started an act of faith and fasting for an indefinite period this morning at the cathedral to preserve the image of the church and Christian unity and conciliation. The "Catholic Unity" group submitted a communique to this radio program explaining the decision.

It notes that the (?strike) by so-called relatives of alleged missing persons--who have occupied Catholic churches--has political aspects: It is not only aimed at damaging Chile's image abroad, but at dividing the large Chilean Christian family. "Catholic Unity" declares that in view of this situation it decided to hold an indefinite act of faith and fasting at the national cathedral, which is a historic religious symbol of the most worthy values of Chilean faith. The group states that this is a completely respectful and peaceful act and that its only objective is that, through prayer and faith, God will enlighten all the members of the Chilean Catholic Church. It adds the hope that through this appeal and humble sacrifice, God, in His immense compassion, will forgive all those who have taken messages of hatred and separatist attitudes into His temples and will forgive all those who voluntarily or involuntarily have helped distort the image of the Catholic Church by making it appear to be the servant of sectarian positions or anti-Chilean groups. It states that the only objective is to express its Christian consciousness [word indistinct] the true destiny of the church and the complete unity of Chileans.

Social communication director Hugo Morales stated a few minutes ago that the Chilean Government had been informed that the Santiago national cathedral had been occupied by a group apparently protesting actions which took place in other churches in recent days. He added that the government had been informed that, after expressing their protest, they would leave the church. The cathedral was occupied this morning by a group of approximately 100 persons. In addition, Hugo Morales stated that the interior minister will hold a press conference at 1700 this afternoon. Without being specific, Morales reported that the minister will review issues of national interest which have taken place during the week.

Radio Nacional has just been informed that the (?demonstrators) left the national cathedral a few minutes ago.

Political Prisoners Join Strike

PY302334Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0030 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 May--It has been reported here that about 30 Chilean political prisoners have begun a hunger strike in solidarity with relatives of allegedly detained or missing persons who completed 7 days of a hunger strike today.

The group, imprisoned in a jail in this capital, asserted in a communique that "our firm decision, made in prison, is an expression of solidarity with the women and men on hunger strike, which cannot be expressed by words alone, but with active solidarity."

Approximately 100 relatives of allegedly detained or missing persons have been on hunger strike since Tuesday in five different churches, in the office of the International Red Cross and at the UNICEF building. Also, about 100 women demonstrated today through the streets of downtown Santiago as far as the court building carrying picket signs saying: "We demand an answer. Where are the missing people?" About 1,000 women also signed a letter published here which also expresses solidarity with those on hunger strike. They stated in the letter: "In view of the serious situation which relatives of the missing people are facing, risking their lives trying to awaken the conscience of those in power, we cannot remain silent seeing their suffering and affliction, nor can we remain silent regarding these events which affect us as Chileans and Christians."

Meanwhile, President Augusto Pinochet said during a press conference that while the strikers continue occupying the churches, there will be no talks.

15,000 TONS OF SODIUM NITRATE SOLD TO PRC

PY272014Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1653 GMT 27 May 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 27 May--It was announced here today that Chile has signed a sales contract with the PRC for 15,000 tons of crystalized sodium nitrate. The agreement was signed in this capital between the Chilean Chemical and Mining Association (SOQUIMICH) and the PRC charges d'affaires. According to sources close to SOQUIMICH, this is one of the most important agreements signed with PRC, with which Chile maintains diplomatic relations.

BRIEFS

4-MONTH EXPORT FIGURES--The government reported that Chile exported during the period January-5 May 1978 products worth $826 million, including copper and other minerals. During the same period Chile imported products worth $109 million. [Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 17 May 78 PY]

ANTICOMMUNIST NEWS AGENCY--According to a report from Chile, a new news agency named GLOBE PRESS INTERNATIONAL has been founded under the direction of the Reverend Pablo Lindstrom, of Prospect-Heighton, Illinois. The promoters of this new agency bitterly complain of leftist infiltration in many news agencies. Reverend Lindstrom is currently in Chile organizing a branch of this news agency because he believes that Chile is the stronghold of anticommunism. The news agency will begin transmitting news from Chile, South Africa, Rhodesia, South Korea, Guatemala and the ROC. Brazil and Argentina will be added later. Most of the news is intended for the U.S. market. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 May 78 p 6 PY]

DISTURBANCES CONTINUE; MILITARY PATROLS MAIN CITIES

PA302013Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 May 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Terrorist acts were staged today in Bucaramanga and Medellin. There was tension in Santa Marta due to the student unrest.

In Bucaramanga a bomb containing leaflets that had been placed on the first floor of the Ramon Gonzalez Valencia hospital exploded this morning, causing panic among employees and patients. Many leaflets referring to the M-19 Movement were seized by police.

In Medellin several terrorists hurled fire bombs at a small urban transportation bus, partially burning the vehicle. In Santa Marta, the students insisted today on holding meetings and throwing rocks at the police, who are in control of the situation.

Meanwhile, in Palmira university students seized the premises of the national university branch this morning to protest the increase in lunch prices. However, no disorders had been reported as of noon.

Military forces have begun patrolling the country's main cities in implementation of the second phase of the so-called democracy plan.

Employees of state entities which have agencies and regional offices in Cali worked normally today, authorities told Radio Cadena Nacional. The leaders of the trade unions of several government bodies had announced a strike for today but their order was not heeded by employees. All government offices opened today without problems, it was learned.

Meanwhile, military and police authorities, as well as departmental government officials, reported that 4 days before the presidential elections the public order situation is normal in Valle del Cauca.

Bogota Police, Students Clash

PA302151Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2107 GMT 30 May 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 30 May--Military and police units are involved in violent clashes with national university students in Bogota after it was occupied by the military and police as a result of disturbances, according to official sources.

However, they refused to give the number of possible wounded and arrested. The university occupation followed uninterrupted disorders which have taken place to protest recent increases in bus fares and to demand the dismissal of the university rector. It was learned that the university will be closed until after next Sunday's presidential elections.

Antiterrorism Measures Adopted

PA282307Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Bucaramanga--As the explosion of four medium-strength bombs caused property damage in various parts of this city, the capture of two terrorists this morning revealed a vast terrorist plan that was to have been launched here within the next few hours.

Two terrorists, whose identities have not been disclosed, were arrested as a result of the authorities' initial investigations.

According to our source, the two activists confessed that the four explosions marked the launching of a vast terrorist campaign in the major Colombian cities aimed at sabotaging the 4 June presidential elections.

The state's secret services immediately launched a major operation to stop the terrorist wave announced by the urban guerrillas. Several key figures connected with this terrorist plan have already been identified.

The four branches that make up the Colombian Armed Forces will implement tonight at midnight throughout the national territory an important security operation intended to guarantee the government's promise of peaceful elections. Under the name of Operation Tricolor, it will include all departments, municipalities and corregimientos and even the country's most remote communities.

Both National Defense Minister Gen Abraham Varon Valencia and Government Minister Alfredo Araujo Grau, as well as the commanders of the Colombian Air Force, Navy, Army and Police, have reiterated that the elections to be held on Sunday, 4 June, will be safeguarded by the armed forces' actions and that no incidents will occur either before or after the elections take place.

The operation will consist of patrols, inspection tours, spotchecks for the illegal possession of weapons and the intensification of vigilance in trouble-prone areas.

Today at noon, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leiva at the armed forces central command added the final details regarding the implementation of this operation.

The government will also implement special security measures within the next few hours in all buildings where radio and television stations and all types of press media operate.

According to a Defense Ministry spokesman, this decision is part of the attempt to prevent terrorist attacks on the eve of the 4 June elections. In the past few hours, several subversive groups have announced that they will prevent any attempt by the communications media to report on final preelection political activities.

It has also been announced that as of midnight tonight and until 5 June, departmental brigades will also launch special operations to prevent any actions aimed at interfering with the Colombian electoral process.

Governors, police commanders, administrative department of security brigades and political leaders met today at noon in each department to discuss the special measures that are to be adopted during the 4 June Elections.

GOVERNMENT STARTS CAMPAIGN AGAINST PRICE SPECULATION

PA301946Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2012 GMT 29 May 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 29 May (EFE)--The Peruvian military government today initiated a campaign against price speculation throughout the country, particularly speculation on food prices, to appease the popular discontent caused by the recent price increases.

The government itself has admitted that the price increases, which amount to 50 percent for fuel, food and transportation, are particularly "harsh."

The operation to control food prices is being carried out by the civil guard, the Peruvian investigative police and the municipalities.

Labor Minister Maj Gen Jose Garcia today said that the government has taken these measures to compensate for the effects of the crisis on the popular sectors. He added that labor peace is being strengthened and denied that a strike has been declared for Monday, adding that the labor centrals--which declared the nationwide strike on 22 and 23 May--had said that they would not declare another strike.

The country's newspapers are also conducting a vast publicity campaign stressing the government's announced efforts against price speculation.

MINISTER BLAMES NATIONAL STRIKE ON POLITICAL REASONS

PY301349Y Lima Radio Cronica in Spanish GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Transport and Communications Minister Elidio Vannini has stated that the national strike staged on 22 and 23 May was due to political reasons and had nothing to do with the increase in the prices of bus fares, fuel and food.

Vannini reasserted that the strike called by the main unions, among them the busdrivers federation, was based on reasons which had nothing to do with transportation. He added that the reason for raising bus fares was the increase in the prices of fuels, lubricating oil, tires and spare parts.

RADIO REVIEWS EXTENT OF DAMAGE CAUSED BY STRIKE

PY301455Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Losses from the strike carried out on 22 and 23 May were a heavy burden to the nation's already weakened economy. Evaluation of those losses continued yesterday in every sector.

A very reliable source indicated that the losses will amount to tens of millions of soles. We are not only evaluating the economic harm which the strike caused to national production and the decreased entry of foreign exchange, which is quite extensive, but also the damage to public and private property and to the community itself.

The damage is irreversible for the national economy. Bridges have been destroyed, highways and railroad tracks have been torn up, all types of vehicles and business premises were burned and looted, mining centers did not produce and port activities in the export sector were strewn with obstacles and products vital for the community were not unloaded opportunely, the source added.

Regarding the Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise [CENTROMIN], the losses caused to society amounted to over 24 million soles: 6 million soles were lost due to the failure to produce energy; CENTROMIN's (?Mark Tuller) unit lost from (?3 to 5) million soles due to the theft of dynamite and all sorts of tools; and the (?Pachacota) hydroelectric plant lost approximately 2 million soles because of damage in its water conduit, high-tension pylons and telephone line.

CENTROMIN also lost a hired pickup and microbus in a dynamite explosion and fire, a pickup which overturned [words indistinct] and a hired truck which was stoned. The total amounts to over 2 million soles.

The enterprise also reported that an oil storage tank was blown up and explosives seriously damaged several buildings, including the building where personnel are trained. All of this is in addition to the expense of cleaning up railroad tracks and repairing damaged sectors.

PARTIES DEMAND REESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

PA282343Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1834 GMT 28 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 28 May (AFP)--The Aprista, Popular Action [AP] and Popular Christian [PPC] parties today called for the reestablishment of democratic guarantees in Peru so that the 18 June constituent assembly elections can be freely held.

The Socialist Revolutionary Action Party, which broke off from Popular Action, invited the armed forces to establish ties with the popular masses, saying that if they fail to do so, the masses will establish a new armed force.

The parties' statements were issued as a result of the serious distrubances during the past 2 weeks that were caused by the general increase in prices and a number of severe economic measures adopted by the military regime.

The AP, led by former President Fernando Belaunde, said that the "unprecedented muzzle" has worsened the political and economic situation at the same time that domestic repression and political banishments have reappeared.

Demanding that the repressive measures be abolished, the AP--which is not participating in the June elections--said that in the current circumstances the constituent assembly lacks any validity.

It demanded the immediate holding of general elections for president and a National Congress so that the transfer of power to civilians will take place as soon as possible and the armed forces will preserve its prestige, "which has decreased because of its lengthy stay in government."

The PPC of former Lima Mayor Luis Bedoya called for the reestablishment of freedom of the press, the abrogation of the deportations and the (?reestablishment) of the subsidies for basic foods.

The PPC, considered among the country's main parties, also asked for the reestablishment of constitutional guarantees so that the elections will be held on schedule and constitute a clear expression of the peoples' will. It stressed that it rejects violence "from above and below," adding that the recent events comprise a civic protest to which the government should listen and respond.

PEREZ ON ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION, PENDING LAWS

PA301734Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 29 May 78 PA

[Text] The following is an urgent report from Simon Bolivar International Airport at Maiquetia: The national government has proposed legal mechanisms to curb administrative corruption. This statement was made by President Carlos Andres Perez to newsmen covering Miraflores Palace news. Perez said that Carmelo Lauria [secretary of the presidency] did not mean that corruption has reached such alarming levels that there could be a repetition here of what happened in Cuba when Fidel Castro took power. Here are the statements made by Perez:

[begin recording] I believe this is the meaning of the minister's statements. What he said--and I have continually repeated this--is that it is the responsibility of the entire Venezuelan society, not only of the government, to [words indistinct] these vices threatening democratic societies and that, if they are not [word indistinct] as they should, they may provoke much worse evils that may eventually generate difficulties for the democratic system itself. For this reason, during my administration we have tried to introduce some fundamental legal reforms which are still awaiting approval by Congress. For instance, there is the bill on administrative procedures which establishes definite responsibilities for high-ranking officials. They are not presently subject to sanction when they commit acts of negligence or omission. The country is susceptible to damage from not only alleged administrative corruption but from acts of negligence or omission by high-ranking officials as well. There is also the bill to safeguard national patrimony. That is important. There is also the law on the administrative disputes court. It is necessary to create an adequate legal framework to carry out efficiently the struggle against alleged actions against the public treasury.

Now then, I do not think anything exceptionally serious is taking place. However, since we have such huge resources it is advisable to increase over vigilance. Naturally, the government and the presidency of the republic have a fundamental responsibility which cannot be delegated regarding these situations. What should be noted is that during this administration action has been taken without consideration of any kind to [word indistinct] these situations. I have not hesitated to dismiss or to (?investigate) any official who has been suspected of dishonest practices or irresponsible action. This is important because the possibility of committing crimes against public property exists in Venezuela and in all other countries of the world. It exists not only in regard to the public but the private sector as well. This is why we have laws, codes and [word indistinct].

The important thing is the attitude of a society, or the attitude of a government, when facing these situations. This is what the Venezuelan Government is doing. Therefore, democracy in our country is being strengthened by the clear, constant behavior I have assumed of persecuting all kinds of vices or fraud against public [word indistinct] and strongly fighting crime in general.

[Question] [words indistinct] however, democratic action has a majority there and it could have had these bills approved [words indistinct].

[Answer] Several laws have already been passed, such as the law of the general comptroller's office, the law on budgets and the law on central administration. These are fundamental laws. Now then, there are laws pending approval--and I hope they will be approved before the end of my term--such as the law on administrative procedures, the law on decentralized administration and the law to safeguard the national patrimony. These are the two or three laws still pending to complete the legal framework required by a country as complex as Venezuela.

[words indistinct] The Venezuela of today is not the Venezuela of 20 or 30 years ago. Instead, this is a country engaged in tremendous activity with economic resources which have grown fivefold or sixfold as compared to those of 25 years ago. Naturally, it has a much more complex (?public administration) requiring much more complex laws than those of 2 or 3 decades ago.

[Question] Mr President [words indistinct] (?we want municipal) autonomy [words indistinct].

[Answer] Well, that law is also in Congress. I hope that the special law granting municipal (?autonomy) [words indistinct] to the (?littoral), as we had promised during the electoral campaign, will be approved. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Those were the statements made by President Perez at Simon Bolivar International Airport in Maiquetia after bidding farewell to the Portuguese president.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT

PA3019437 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 May 78 PA

[Excerpt] Portuguese President Gen Ramalho Eanes returned to his country this afternoon [29 May] after concluding a 3-day official visit to Venezuela.

During his visit, he signed several cooperation agreements with his counterpart, Carlos Andres Perez. During a ceremony held at Miraflores Palace a few hours before his departure, the foreign ministers of the two countries signed new cooperation agreements. The agreements cover the economic, industrial, cultural, technological, scientific and sports fields. Prior to signing the treaties, the Portuguese president was received by the national Congress during a special session.

In his speech to the national Congress, Eanes advocated the establishment of a new international economic order that will be equitable for both industrialized and developing countries.

Caracas was the last stop of Eanes' Latin American tour. President Perez went to Maiquetia International Airport to bid farewell to the distinguished visitor.

EDUCATION MINISTER HOLDS DIALOG WITH STUDENTS

PA310008Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 May 78 PA

[Text] Education Minister Aristides Royo and the students of the Melchor Lasso de la Vega Arts and Crafts School held a dialog on the school's grounds this morning to discuss the basic needs of the school. These demands had been brought to the attention of General Torrijos on the first day of school.

Upon delivering the list of demands to Minister Royo, spokesmen for the students stated that for the past 5 years they have been requesting materials for the various shops, repairs to the building, a bus for the transportation of students and other priority items.

For his part, Minister Royo began by praising the students' civic courage in taking to the streets yesterday to protest the lack of materials for the various shops and described their attitude as noble and well-meaning. However, he criticized the students for throwing stones and deflating the tires of vehicles they found along their way as they staged the demonstration. The minister said that these actions distort the image of the students of the arts and crafts school who are known for their dedication to work and study.

After explaining the budget to them, Royo proposed the creation of a committee to study the problems of the school in order to find solutions to them as soon as possible. It was agreed to hold a meeting at 1500 hours at the minister's office with the participation of student representatives, teachers and school administration officials to study and find solutions to basic problems of the arts and crafts school.

MINISTER NOTES NEED TO FINANCE EXPORTS

PA310210Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 May 78 PA

[Excerpt] Commerce and Industries Minister Julio Sosa today stressed that there is a need for increasing--directly or through a group of banks--the financing of exports.

Sosa said that there are exporters in Panama who cannot participate in trade fairs because they lack financing. The minister also noted that financial sources should be opened to new industrial firms requiring loans with a 5- to 7-year repayment deadline and grace periods of 2 years. Sosa said that although it is now difficult to obtain this type of loan, a group of banks could do it more easily.

Minister Sosa made these statements to representatives of the Lloyd's Bank of London who met with him in his office this morning.

GUATEMALA

CLASH WITH GUERRILLAS RESULTS IN UNPRECEDENTED CASUALTIES

PA301522Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1210 GMT 30 May 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Defense Ministry announced late on Monday that 34 guerrillas had been killed in Panzos, Alta Verapaz, during an armed clash with army units. According to the official report, 17 other guerrillas and 7 soldiers were wounded.

The guerrilla group that suffered all these casualties has not been identified but, according to the Defense Ministry, leftwing agitators have been inciting the peasants in the north and sending them against the army.

The clash occurred when several unidentified persons suddenly attacked the Panzos garrison. The number of casualties in this clash between guerrillas and soldiers is unprecedented in recent Guatemalan history.

Government Communique

PA310329Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 May 78 PA

[Communique issued by public relations secretariat of the presidency of the republic on 30 May--read by announcer]

[Text] Regarding the tragic events in the town of Panzos, Alta Verapaz, the government of the republic hereby reports that it has carried out the necessary investigations to clearly establish the facts.

In this regard, we report the following:

1. It has been confirmed that the military garrison in the town mentioned was in effect attacked by a crowd of peasants who had been mobilized by subversive elements who have been encouraging the illegal occupation of land in the region for some time and who have created a hostile attitude toward the army among the Indians.

2. The members of the garrison acted in legitimate defense in the face of aggression since no garrison can be the object of an armed attack without resisting the attack and defending itself.

3. The persons who bear responsibility for these events are the leaders of extreme leftist organizations who want to use landless peasants as tools to achieve their policies without regard for the consequences, including the loss of invaluable human lives.

The government once again condemns the use of violence to solve real or alleged agrarian conflicts. For the purpose of solving land, technical, assistance and credit needs and of providing access to the consumer market, the government is carrying out its agrarian programs through the proper agencies. These programs have provided thousands of plots of land to needy peasants who have joined in productive activities.

ATTACK CARRIED OUT IN IZTAPA; MAYOR KILLED

PA301632Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2250 GMT 29 May 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 May (AFP)--It has been reported in this capital that, as a result of an attack carried out today in the port of Iztapa on the Pacific, 130 km from here, three persons were killed--among them, the city's mayor--and five other persons were wounded. The reasons for the attack, in which Iztapa Mayor Cesar Cortez and the municipality's treasurer were killed, are not yet known. The attack was carried out by several unidentified persons riding in three cars. According to police, three persons were immediately arrested in connection with this attack.

HONDURAS

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LIMA TO PRESENT BORDER DOCUMENT

PA302021Y Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 30 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] A national delegation which will deliver a document containing the Honduran point of view regarding the solution to the Honduran-Salvadoran conflict to mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero left for Lima today. In this regard, Foreign Minister Roberto Palma Galvez yesterday announced that he would not be able to go to Lima because of health problems. Consequently, the delegation is headed by lawyer Cesar Augusto Batres Galeano.

NICARAGUA

RADIO CORPORATION SEIZED BRIEFLY BY FSLN

PA272006Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1345 GMT 27 May 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 27 May (ACAN-EFE)--Four guerrillas of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) attacked Radio Corporation early this morning to broadcast a recorded message to the Nicaraguan army. The Sandinist group attempted to transmit the message at 0530 (1030 GMT) today, Nicaraguan Army Day. However, the attempt was unsuccessful. The message was not broadcast in its entirety as the station experienced technical failure and went off the air.

Three young men and a woman staged the attack, locking up the station's personnel in a restroom before taking over the control room. When they left the Radio Corporation's studio they left a sign which said: "Explosive. If the door is opened it will explode. (FSLN)"

The police arrived half an hour after the second attack on the station since August 1975 and removed from the building three contact bombs left by the guerrillas in an inside hallway leading to the radio control room.

Meanwhile, two soldiers were shot and killed in Managua today before the attack on Radio Corporation. Sgt Jose Rivera and soldier Adalberto Sanchez were shot by unidentified persons from a passing car. The police presume the deed was done by the FSLN. Also, Moises Baltocano Pallais foiled a kidnaping attempt last night in the city of Duriamba, south of Managua, by six masked persons who went to his home. He was not kidnaped because he was not at home. Baltodano Pallais is the father of Integration Vice Minister Moises Baltodano.

NEW STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS, LABOR STRIKES REPORTED

PA3014127 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 30 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Called by several high school leaders who are demanding the release of political prisoners, new student demonstrations were held yesterday in Managua, Masaya and Matagalpa. Several industrial companies were also affected by partial strikes after a number of unions decided to support the students' demands.

In the city of Leon a demonstration staged by both students and workers was dispersed by tear gas bombs and shots fired into the air during a march through the university campus in support of university workers. The latter have been on strike for the past 10 days demanding a salary increase.

In Managua the university was also affected by the intensification of a labor crisis, as the workers took over several administrative offices to prevent the enrollment of students, thus affecting what little activity had been taking place at the university. In view of the pressures exerted by both students and workers, final examinations for the summer course have been suspended.

PRESIDENT SOMOZA PROMOTES OFFICERS ON ARMY DAY

PA272325Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 27 May 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 27 May (AFP)--It was reported here that on the occasion of Army Day Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza today promoted 1,800 members of the army as a reward for "the bravery and determination shown by the army" in the antiguerrilla struggle. The military source added that he promoted Grettio Pichardo and Noel Genie to the rank of general and decorated several officers and soldiers for their brave conduct in the face of the guerrilla insurgency.

During the ceremony, Somoza said that the army will continue to be a firm bastion for the defense of the country against subversion and for the maintenance of domestic peace.

GOVERNMENT ASKS U.S. TO EXTRADITE CHAMORRO CASE SUSPECT

PA302135Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2014 GMT 30 May 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 30 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government today asked the U.S. Government to extradite Cuban-American Pedro Ramos Quiros, named as one of the masterminds of the assassination of newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

The report was confirmed by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, which indicated that all the corresponding documents have been sent to the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington for delivery to the U.S. State Department.

An arrest warrant has been issued against Ramos Quiros, a Cuban doctor who is a naturalized U.S. citizen living in Miami, because he has been mentioned as the man who paid Silvio Pena Ruiz to hire a group of killers to carry out the assassination.

RODRIGUEZ DENIES SHABA INVOLVEMENT IN SPEECH AT UN

FL310122Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 May 78 FL

[Text] Cuban soldiers have not left their country to promote conflicts but to respond to the requests of other peoples to defend, with them, their sovereignty and independence, stated Council of State and Council of Ministers Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who spoke today at the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament. After recalling the recent South African attack against a Namibian refugee camp in Angola, he affirmed that this violation of Angolan territory points out U.S. and other Western powers' responsibility in these continuing massacres.

The Cuban leader added that those countries' toleration of the South African racists allows one to conclude what their attitude is and what their action would be if Cuban troops were not in Angola to help contain them by participating in its defense in agreement with that nation's government.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez reiterated at the General Assembly that Cuba had not participated directly or indirectly in the events in Shaba, that no Cubans were involved in that action, and that in addition Cuba did not supply arms to or train those who attacked. He added that Cuba does not have political relations with the organization taking responsibility for the events in Shaba.

He then stated that all of President Carter's hesitancy and his dangerous deviations toward language that borders on that of the cold war as well as his falsification of Cuban policy cannot make the Cuban delegation forget the decision proclaimed by the U.S. President to abide by detente, particularly in its relations with the USSR, as a basic guideline for its foreign policy.

He then stated that no one could keep from worrying after noticing in Carter's remarks at Wake Forest that the noise of war drums continues, as does the intention of distorting USSR and Cuban policy in Africa. The Cuban representative stated in this context: I wish to reaffirm here that the charges made against Cuba by the U.S. chief executive last Thursday in Chicago on the events in Shaba are completely false.

He stated that, if there are Cuban soldiers and military equipment outside of our country, if Cuban military men are examples of not only bravery but also of discipline and great ability, it is not because the Cuban revolution had that as its objective. The Cuban spokesman explained that the Cuban revolution, which wanted to eliminate military camps and convert them into schools, had achieved its objective but also had to forge a defensive instrument, which is its armed forces. He added that the armed forces not only serve the independence of Cuba, but also are modestly helping to support other peoples in confronting imperialist aggression.

The chief of the Cuban delegation stated that at the time of the Playa Giron invasion in 1961 there was neither the military equipment nor the organization which the armed forces showed in the battles in Angola against the South African racists or against the foreign invasion promoted by imperialism and reactionary forces to destroy the Ethiopian revolution.

Carlos Rafael stated that, in the same way that Cuba reiterated its decision to work for peace and to give its unrestricted support for the cause of general and complete disarmament, it wished to have well established the need to take into account the legitimate right of peoples to organize their own defense. The head of the Cuban delegation stated that it is necessary to distinguish between the wars promoted in the interests of economic and political domination and those that peoples must undertake to impose their right of independence.

EFE Adds Details

PA301933Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1824 GMT 30 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] United Nations, 30 May (EFE)--Cuban Vice President of the Council of State Carlos Rafael Rodriguez flatly denied today before the UN General Assembly that his country had participated "directly or indirectly in the Shaba events." In a speech before the special assembly on disarmament, the Cuban vice president said that the accusations made by U.S. President Jimmy Carter on Cuba's participation in the invasion of the Congolese province are based on lies which have been spread. "I wish to reiterate before the assembly that Cuba has not participated directly or indirectly in the Shaba events, that not only were there no Cubans present in that action but that Cuba has not supplied any weapons to or given any training to the attackers. Cuba has no political relations with the organization that assumes responsibility for these events."

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez justified his remarks on Cuban policy in Africa at this conference on disarmament "because an avalanche of statements by top world leaders and of false news skillfully manipulated by those who have a monopoly on international news reporting describe our country and its solidarity actions with the people of Africa as a threat to security."

The Cuban vice president attributed the causes of war and the arms race to the "philosophy of despoilation" and to the actions of monopolies and neocolonialism.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that Cuba's quest for peace does not permit it to forget the difference between the wars of national liberation and colonial wars and mentioned as examples the U.S. war for independence and the U.S. invasion of Mexico, "which snatched away the rich territories of Texas and New Mexico."

Regarding disarmament, Rodriguez expressed support for the talks being held by the United States and the Soviet Union for the limitation of strategic arms and endorsed any attempt to do away for "the campaigns of hatred, the incitements to aggression, the distrust which keeps alive the danger of a third and catastrophic world war."

Rodriguez justified the absence of his country from the signatories to the treaty of Tlaltelolco, which is aimed at converting Latin America into a denuclearized zone, by noting the "illegimate" presence of the U.S. Guantanamo base in Cuba. "Nobody can demand from us, in all fairness, that while the nuclear power of this continent maintains an aggressive attitude toward Cuba which moves it to resort to poorly veiled threats even today, the position of our country be that of humble acceptance and voluntary resignation," Rodriguez added.

He received a standing ovation at the end of his speech. He concluded by stating that the countries of the Third World are the first ones interested in disarmament.

"Cuba, which has paid dearly for the sacrifices that development demands and spares no efforts to obtain it, exhorts all countries meeting here to use the disarmament we are all working for as a vehicle to promote unpostponable development," he stated.

VICE PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH KURT WALDHEIM, ANDREY GROMYKO

FL301120Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 May 78 FL

[Text] Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers, has met with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at UN headquarters. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez reiterated to Secretary Waldheim the known position of the Cuban Revolutionary Government regarding the recent events in Shaba, Zaire, and discussed other aspects of Cuban policy in the African Continent. The Cuban vice president and the UN secretary general also considered the principal problems being debated at the current General Assembly special session on disarmament. The meeting was conducted in a friendly atmosphere.

Before bidding farewell to Rodriguez, Kurt Waldheim asked him to convey his respectful greetings to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers.

Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also met at the headquarters of the international organization with Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union. Various current international issues of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting. They also discussed the dangerous propaganda campaign unleashed by various North American official and press circles to falsify the positions of Cuba and the Soviet Union on Africa.

ETHIOPIAN PMAC DELEGATION TO VISIT MASS ORGANIZATIONS

FL301436Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1404 GMT 30 May 78 FL

[Text] A delegation from the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] is visiting our country. The delegation is headed by Maj (Geuarshed Girma), member of the PMAC permanent committee. During its stay in our country the Ethiopian delegation will visit several provinces and will be briefed on the work being done by our party and mass organizations.

PCC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FINNISH CP CONGRESS

FL301017Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 May 78 FL

[Text] A PCC delegation headed by Comrade Julian Rizo Alvarez, member of the Central Committee and party first secretary in Matanzas Province, has left for Finland in response to an invitation of the Communist Party of that European country, which will hold its 18th Congress from 1 to 3 June. The Cuban party delegation includes Comrade (Julio Ballesta), official of the PCC Central Committee's general department of foreign relations.

MALMIERCA RECEIVES DPRK VICE PREMIER KONG CHIN-TAE

FL301127Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 May 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has received Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who has arrived in our country en route to Guyana.

Later, Comrade Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the Council of State and of the PCC Central Committee, hosted a luncheon for the Korean delegation which was attended by other leaders and officials.

GRANMA COMMENTS ON NATO SUMMIT MEETING

PA301938Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 May 78 PA

[Text] On the occasion of the opening of a NATO summit today in Washington, the Cuban newspaper GRANMA demands measures that contribute to disarmament. According to GRANMA, the NATO summit was preceeded by a slanderous campaign in the U.S. propaganda media concerning an alleged Soviet threat and what the imperialist circles have been describing as the socialist countries' interference in African affairs.

The Communist Party of Cuba's official organ stresses that the purpose of all this hubbub is to get approval for Washington's war plans, to further intensify the arms race and to escalate military preparedness.

In his inaugural address at the NATO summit, U.S. President Jimmy Carter affirmed that that warlike organization should go beyond its European borders and extend its vigilance to other areas, such as Africa.

HART PRESIDES OVER AFRICA DAY EVENT, WRITERS MEETING

Africa-OAU Anniversary

FL261032Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 May 78 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo and Council of State and minister of culture, has presided over the event held in Havana City by the ministry he heads honoring the day of Africa and the 15th anniversary of the establishment of Organization of African Unity--OAU. The reception was also attended by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and other Central Committee members.

Speaking at the event, Armando Hart stated that the situation in Africa and the world had changed completely over these 15 years by such transcendental acts as the triumph of the Angolan and Ethiopian revolutionary forces. Hart stated that we are separated by language, customs and a great distance from Africa, but the history of our peoples unites us. The liberation struggle is a cultural act by which, through their actions, the African peoples demonstrate their high cultural level.

Meeting in Havana

FL310139Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 78 FL

[Text] At Havana City's Higher Institute of Art Education, young novelists and short story writers who have emerged since the triumph of the revolution participated in a meeting sponsored by the Hermano Saiz brigade and presided over by Dr Armando Hart Davalos, PCC Central Committee Poliburo member and culture minister. Among the topics discussed were the novel, including the detective genre as a literary manifestation that has emerged in Cuba over the last few years.

In the presidium were Omar Gonzalez, president of the Hermano Saiz brigade, Deputy Culture Ministers Rolando Rodriguez and Alfredo Guevara, and officials from that organization (Sergio Chaple) and (Julio Garcia Espinoza).

JOSE MACHADO VENTURA CLOSES FMC SEMINAR

FL262318Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 May 78 FL

[Text] PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura today noted that the Federation of Cuban Women--FMC--national seminar on organization and education was an important contribution toward strengthening the women's organization. In making the closing remarks at the seminar, Machado Ventura stressed the importance which the party placed on the seminar because it was held within the framework of momentous transformations taking place in the country as a result of resolutions of the First PCC Congress. In that regard Machado Ventura pointed to efforts by the FMC, along with those of political, economic, social and mass institutions, to adapt its structures, work style and cadre policy, among other matters, to the new conditions. The Politburo member hailed the decisive role of organizational work since, he said, the nature of any work must be based on an organized foundation. Lastly, Machado Ventura expressed appreciation for all FMC work which, he said, our people, our leaders, the revolution and Fidel consider increasingly valuable.

Others who presided over the seminar included Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Department for Servicing Mass Organizations, and other leaders of political and mass organizations.

BLAS ROCA CHAIRS FUNCTION HONORING LAZARO PENA

FL301106Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 30 May 78 FL

[Text] Blas Roca Calderio, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the National People's Government Assembly, has presided over the main commemorative activity marking the 67th birthday anniversary of Lazaro Pena. The activity was held last night at the Lazaro Pena auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers--CTC--where CTC Secretariat member Jesus Escandel spoke to recall the Cuban labor and communist leader.

OVER 50 PERCENT OF SUGAR MILLS STILL OPERATING

FL301021Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 May 78 FL

[Text] More than 50 percent of the sugar mills of the country's sugar industrial complex are still fully active. This means that 47 sugar mills more than in the same period last year are still in production. To date, two provinces are still maintaining all their sugar production capabilities in operation. They are Pinar del Rio and Granma, the latter with 10 sugar mills producing raw sugar although they have completed their production plans for the year. As of the end of the last working day, 71 sugar mills were still in operation throughout the country. Collectively, these sugar mills worked at 36 percent of potential production, affected by rain during the 24 hours of grinding. Nationally, cumulative grinding operations amount to 76 percent of the potential sugar production capability in a season affected by adverse climatic conditions.

In the meantime, a contingent of 3,000 volunteers will be mobilized this week to work in the two sugar enterprises in Cienfuegos for the purpose of giving a greater push to planned work in sugarcane agriculture. These city workers will be involved in sugarcane planting, weeding and fertilization in order to have the fields ready in the scheduled time and obtain the planned yields of sugarcane arrobas per caballeria during the next harvest. As of yesterday, more than 550 caballerias of spring sugarcane had been planted in Cienfuegos out of a planned 1,412 caballerias for this period.

BALAGUER REFUSES COMMENT ON CHALLENGING ELECTIONS

FL3011144Y Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 May 78 FL

[Excerpt] President Balaguer yesterday refused to comment on whether he would authorize the Reformist Party [PR] to challenge the 16 May elections won by the Dominican Revolutionary Party. The president of the republic was questioned by journalists when he attended the funeral of Virgilio Alvarez Pina, who died Sunday night. I am not in the mood o discuss it at this time, Dr Balaguer said.

Some PR leaders have announced that they plan to challenge the 16 May elections, claiming that irregularities were committed during the elections. It has been reported that to this end they plan to submit a document to the Central Electoral Board within a few hours. However, certain (?sectors) in the PR as well as others in the opposition say that nothing will come out of the challenge because it lacks legal foundation. Political circles have said that President Balaguer will have the final word on whether or not his party will challenge the 16 May elections.

GUZMAN COMMENTS ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS POLICY

PA301635Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2017 GMT 29 May 78 PA

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 29 May (EFE)--President-elect Antonio Guzman said today that his government will strengthen the private business sector and will open the doors to foreign investment. Nonetheless, he explained that his administration will also encourage state participation in certain areas of the economy. Regarding foreign investments, Guzman said that the state will have at least 50-percent participation in those areas of investment considered of interest. He also affirmed that the state will set the basic conditions under which foreign capital will participate in the Dominican economy.

VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT MAJLUTA ADDRESSES RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA271205Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0126 GMT 27 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 26 May--Vice President-elect Jacobo Majluta said today that his government will have to have good relations with the United States. He added that they "will have to be the best possible relations, without impairing national independence and sovereignty."

"The current situation permits this type of relationship between a small and poor country and a power such as the United States," he added. He explained, however, that the victorious Dominican Revolutionary Party has never been approached by its allies in the United States, Venezuela or Europe regarding what it should or should not do. "Nor have they required any sort of commitment from us to receive the support of those parties and governments," he continued.

With regard to the United States, Majluta said that his party's position is and always has been crystal clear, adding that "it would be silly to deny that the United States is the foremost political, economic and military power on earth, which is why it deserves the special attention of all governments in the world and especially of a small country in the middle of the Caribbean, such as ours."

POLICE CHIEF WILL TAKE ACTION AGAINST LAWBREAKERS

FL270107Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish to Listeners Abroad 0056 GMT 27 May 78 FL

[Text] Santo Domingo--Police Chief Maj Gen Neit Rafael Nivar Seijas today reiterated that the "banda colorada" does not exist in this country. He warned that he would take drastic measures against delinquency. Nivar Seijas said he will take strong action against any group of delinquents that might emerge in this country. He maintained that the police will be inflexible against anyone who violates the country's established laws, regardless of his political party affiliation.

PRD WILL FOLLOW 'CLEAN SLATE' POLICY

FL271810Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 May 78 FL

[Text] Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] President Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco today reiterated that his party, as soon as it takes over the government on 16 August, will apply its clean slate policy, announced during the electoral campaign. Dr Jorge Blanco, who is senator-elect for the National District, said that the PRD will not adopt any measure which might represent an act of reprisal against either civilians or military men for their past actions.

The Santiago jurist said that landowner Antonio Guzman, virtual president-elect of this country, has declared repeatedly that they will not look back and that only the actions of everyone after 16 August will be considered.

PDP LEADER URGES PROSECUTION OF JCE CHAIRMAN

FL271540Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 May 78 FL

[Text] Former Rear Adm Luis Homero Lajara Burgos yesterday asked the Senate of the republic and the Supreme Court of Justice to void the recent elections. He also asked that Central Electoral Board [JCE] chairman Manuel Joaquin Castillo be tried by the Supreme Court of Justice. Lajara Burgos argued that as a result of JCE negligence a great many citizens were unable to vote in the elections. The Popular Democratic Party [PDP] president said that on election day voters walked from one place to another, unable to find where to vote.

Regarding Manuel Joaquin Castillo, he asserted that he must be tried for leaving the JCE on the night of 16 May, returning 48 hours later.

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